

Economic Impact Assessment
Amend Subsection 360(c)
Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR)
Re: Deer: Additional Hunts

The proposed regulations will set the 2014-2015 hunting regulations for deer in Additional Hunts. Currently, the season dates and tag quotas are established based on overwinter herd reports and biological assessments made by Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) biologists at the conclusion of the respective species hunting seasons. In early spring, surveys of deer herds are conducted to determine the proportion of fawns that have survived the winter. This information is used in conjunction with the prior year harvest and fall herd composition data to estimate overall herd size, sex and age ratios, and the predicted number of available bucks next season. Each year the Department reviews the population status of the subject species and recommends tag quotas based on the above survey data.

Economic Impact of Deer, Elk, Antelope, and Bighorn Sheep Hunting

Data from the Department's Wildlife and License and Revenue Branches were used in conjunction with USFWS¹ data to estimate the total economic impact of Deer, Elk, Antelope, and Bighorn Sheep hunters throughout the state. Each year about 175,000 hunters spend about \$1,161 each in hunting trip-related expenditures. These trip-related expenditures are dispersed to California businesses in the vicinity of and en route to the hunting areas. These direct expenditures generate indirect and induced effects resulting in \$263,702,757 in total economic output.² Deer, Elk, Antelope, and Bighorn Sheep hunting is associated with about \$51,947,191 in labor income or a total of 1,170 jobs in the state.

Economic Impact of Big Game Hunting Trip-Related Expenditures (resident & nonresident)			
	Output	Labor Income	Jobs
Direct	\$202,390,334	\$31,704,949	803
Indirect	\$21,568,669	\$7,035,943	121
Induced	\$39,743,754	\$13,206,299	247
Total	\$263,702,757	\$51,947,191	1,170

Economic Impact of Additional Deer Hunts Specified by §360 (c)

Section 360(c) sets dates and tag quotas for additional deer hunts throughout the state. The approximately 4,871 deer hunters participating in additional hunts are estimated to contribute about \$5,748,926 per year in hunting trip-related expenditures. These trip-related expenditures generate indirect and induced effects resulting in \$7,490,514 in total economic output. The combined economic effects of deer hunters in these zones support as many as 33 jobs in the state.

¹ USFW, 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation for California, Feb 2013.

² California state-wide multipliers generated with IMPLAN were used to estimate the total economic impacts for all Big Game Hunting.

Deer Hunting §360(c) Trip-Related Expenditures (resident & nonresident)			
	Output	Labor Income	Jobs
Direct	\$5,748,926	\$900,584	23
Indirect	\$612,661	\$199,857	3
Induced	\$1,128,927	\$375,127	7
Total	\$7,490,514	\$1,475,567	33

Economic Impact of Proposed Changes to §360 (c)

Existing §360 (c) regulation specifies the number of license deer tags allocated for Additional Hunts. The Commission is considering changes to the number of tags for additional hunts within the ranges presented in the table below.

Deer: §360(c) Additional Hunts Tag Allocations		
Hunt Number (and Title)	Current	Proposed
G-1 (Late Season Buck Hunt for Zone C-4)	2,710	500-5,000
G-3 (Goodale Buck Hunt)	35	5-50
G-6 (Kern River Deer Herd Buck Hunt)	50	25-100
G-7 (Beale Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	20 Military*	20 Military*
G-8 (Fort Hunter Liggett Antlerless Deer Hunt)	20 Tags Total* (10 Military and 10 Public)	20 Tags Total* (10 Military and 10 Public)
G-9 (Camp Roberts Antlerless Deer Hunt)	0	30 Tags Total* (Military and Public splits 15/15)
G-10 (Camp Pendleton Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	400 Military*	400 Military*
G-11 (Vandenberg Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	500 Military*, DOD and as Authorized by the Installation Commander**	500 Military*, DOD and as Authorized by the Installation Commander**
G-12 (Gray Lodge Shotgun Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	30	10-50
G-13 (San Diego Antlerless Deer Hunt)	300	50-300
G-19 (Sutter-Yuba Wildlife Areas Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	25	10-50
G-21 (Ventana Wilderness Buck Hunt)	25	25-100
G-37 (Anderson Flat Buck Hunt)	25	25-50
G-38 (X-10 Late Season Buck Hunt)	300	50-300

Deer: §360(c) Additional Hunts Tag Allocations		
Hunt Number (and Title)	Current	Proposed
G-39 (Round Valley Late Season Buck Hunt)	5	5-150
M-3 (Doyle Muzzleloading Rifle Buck Hunt)	20	10-75
M-4 (Horse Lake Muzzleloading Rifle Buck Hunt)	10	5-50
M-5 (East Lassen Muzzleloading Rifle Buck Hunt)	5	5-50
M-6 (San Diego Muzzleloading Rifle Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	80	25-100
M-7 (Ventura Muzzleloading Rifle Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	150	50-150
M-8 (Bass Hill Muzzleloading Rifle Buck Hunt)	20	5-50
M-9 (Devil's Garden Muzzleloading Rifle Buck Hunt)	15	5-100
M-11 (Northwestern California Muzzleloading Rifle Buck Hunt)	20	20-200
MA-1 (San Luis Obispo Muzzleloading Rifle/Archery Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	150	20-150
MA-3 (Santa Barbara Muzzleloading Rifle/Archery Buck Hunt)	150	20-150
J-1 Lake Sonoma Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	25	10-25
J-3 (Tehama Wildlife Area Apprentice Buck Hunt)	15	15-30
J-4 Shasta-Trinity Apprentice Buck Hunt)	15	15-50
J-7 (Carson River Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	15	10-50
J-8 (Daugherty Hill Wildlife Area Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	15	10-20
J-9 (Little Dry Creek Apprentice Shotgun Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	5	5-10
J-10 (Fort Hunter Liggett Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	85 Tags Total* (20 Military and 65 Public)	85 Tags Total* (20 Military and 65 Public)
J-11 (San Bernardino Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	40	10-50
J-12 (Round Valley Apprentice Buck Hunt)	10	10-20

Deer: §360(c) Additional Hunts Tag Allocations		
Hunt Number (and Title)	Current	Proposed
J-13 (Los Angeles Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	40	25-100
J-14 (Riverside Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	30	15-75
J-15 (Anderson Flat Apprentice Buck Hunt)	10	5-30
J-16 (Bucks Mountain-Nevada City Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	75	10-75
J-17 (Blue Canyon Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	25	5-25
J-18 (Pacific-Grizzly Flat Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	75	10-75
J-19 (Zone X-7a Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	25	10-40
J-20 (Zone X-7b Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	20	5-20
J-21 (East Tehama Apprentice Either-Sex Deer Hunt)	50	20-80
Total:	5,620	2,095 – 9,035

The lowest number of tags that could be adopted under the proposed regulations is about 2,095 and the highest amount being considered is about 9,035. From the 2013 allocation of 5,620 tags the potential increase or decrease could fall within a range of about plus or minus 60 percent of last season's total number of tags for the entire regulated zones. The economic impact of the final tag allocation structure was evaluated at the lowest possible number; the median number; and the highest possible number of tags to be adopted by the Commission. The widest range of outcomes was evaluated; however from 2009 through to 2013 the number of tags allocated has varied an average of less than three percent as shown in the table below.

360(c) Deer Tag Allocation Ranges 2009 through 2013						
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean
Tags	5,675	5,675	5,660	5,135	5,555	5,540
% Change	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	-7.3%	0.3%	2.9%

A. The Creation or Elimination of Jobs

Depending on the final number of deer tags that the Commission adopts for these zones, the statewide impact to the creation or elimination of jobs is estimated to range from a low of 12 jobs to a median of 33 or to a high of 53 jobs.

B. The Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses because the proposed regulations are not expected to reduce or increase the number of hunter days to a significant extent.

C. The Expansion of Businesses in California

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses in California that will be subject to the proposed amendments will not reduce or increase the number of hunter days to a significant extent.

D. Benefits of the Regulation:Concurrence with Federal Law:

There are no comparable federal laws.

Concurrence with other Statutory Requirements:

Not applicable.

Health and Welfare of California Residents

Hunting provides outdoor recreational opportunities for not only the hunters, but for family and friends who are non-hunting members of the group, and are able to participate in hiking, fishing and other outdoor activities.

Benefits of the Regulation to Worker Safety

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts to worker safety because the proposed amendments will not affect working conditions.

Benefits to the Environment: Sustainable Management of Big Game Resources

It is the policy of this state to encourage the conservation, maintenance, and utilization of the living resources of the state's wildlife under the jurisdiction and influence of the state for the benefit of all the citizens of the state and to promote the development of local California hunting in harmony with federal law respecting the conservation of the living resources of the state. The objectives of this policy include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of sufficient populations of all species to ensure their continued existence and the maintenance of a sufficient resource to support a reasonable sport use, taking into consideration the necessity of regulating individual tag quotas to the quantity that is sufficient to provide satisfying hunting opportunities. Adoption of scientifically-based seasons, zones, and tag quotas provides for the maintenance of sufficient populations of big-game species to ensure their continued existence.

Other Benefits of the Regulation:

Promotion of Businesses That Rely on Statewide Hunting.

Adoption of scientifically-based seasons, zones and tag quotas provides for the maintenance of sufficient populations of big game to ensure their continued existence and future sport hunting opportunities. Under a normal season state big game hunters contribute about \$202,390,334 in direct revenues to the State's business sector. This is based on California Department of Fish and Wildlife data and the US Fish and Wildlife Service's 2011 national survey data on fishing, hunting, and wildlife associated recreation for California. Adding the indirect and induced effects of this initial revenue contribution and the total benefit to California's economy is estimated to be \$263,702,757 per year. This is equivalent to about \$51,947,191 in total wage earnings to Californians, or as many as 1,170 jobs in the state.